

The Hebrew.

ח' עולם נטע חרכמי "The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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WHOLE NO. 367

The Hebrew

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Love and Authorship.

A SKETCH FROM ENGLISH LIFE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Next morning as soon as breakfast was over, Theodore and his friend repaired to the coffee-room. Theodore with prideful confidence—the offspring of fair success—took up the first morning print that came to his hand. *Theatre Royal* met his eye. "Happy is the successful dramatist!" exclaimed Theodore to himself; "at night he is greeted by the applause of admiring thousands, and in the morning they are repeated, and echoed all over the kingdom through the medium of the press! What will Rosalie say when her eye falls upon this?" And what, indeed, would Rosalie say when she read the bitter condemnation of her lover's drama, which the critic denounced from the beginning to the end, without presenting his readers with a single quotation to justify the severity of his strictures!

"Tis very odd," said Theodore.

"The very odd, indeed!" rejoined his friend, repeating his words. "You told me this play was your own, and here I find that you have copied it from half a dozen others that have been founded upon the same story."

"Where?" inquired Theodore, reaching for the paper.

"Here!" said his friend, pointing to the paragraph.

"And this is London!" exclaimed Theodore. "I never read a play, nor the line of a play, upon the same subject. Why does not the writer prove the plagiarism?"

"Because he does not know whether it is or is not plagiarism," rejoined the other. "He is aware that several other authors have constructed dramas upon the same passage in history; and—draw the most charitable inference, for you would not suspect him of telling a deliberate lie—he thinks you have seen them and availed yourself of them."

"Is it not the next thing to a falsehood?" indignantly exclaimed Theodore, "to advance charge, of the justness of which you have not assured yourself?"

"I know not that," rejoined his friend; "but it certainly indicates a rather superficial reverence for truth; and a disposition to censure, which excludes from all claim to ingenuousness the individual who indulges it."

"And this will go the round of the whole kingdom?"

"Yes."

"Should I not contradict it?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Tis beneath you; besides, the stamp of malignancy is so strong upon it, that, except to the utterly ignorant, it is harmless; and even these, when they witness your play themselves, as sometime or another they will, will remember the libel, to the cost of its author and to your advantage. I see you have been almost as hardly treated by this gentleman," continued he, glancing over the paper which Theodore had taken up when he entered the room. "Are you acquainted with any of the gentlemen of the press?"

"No; and is it not therefore strange that I should have enemies among them?"

"Not at all."

"Why?"

"Because you have succeeded. Look over the rest of the journals," continued his friend; "you may find some for these scratches."

Theodore did so; and in one or two instances salve, indeed, he found; but upon the whole, he was in little danger of being spoiled through the praises of the press. "Why?" exclaimed Theodore, "why do not letters enlarge the soul, while they expand the mind? Why do they not make men generous and honest? Why is not every literary man an illustration of *Jaynes's axiom*?"

"Teach a dog what you may," rejoined his friend, can you change his nature, so that the brute shall not predominate?"

"No," replied Theodore.

"You are answered," said his friend.

The play had what is called a run, but not a decided one. Night after night it was received with the same enthusiastic applauses; but the audiences did not increase. It was a victory without the acquisition of spoils or territory. "What can be the meaning of this?" exclaimed Theodore; "we seem to be moving, and yet do not advance an inch!"

"They should paragraph the play as they do a pantomime," remarked his friend. "But then a pantomime is an expensive thing; they will not lay out a thousand pounds upon one, and they must get their money back. The same is the case with their melo-dramas; so, if you want to succeed to the height, as a playwright, you know what to do."

"What?" inquired Theodore.

"Write melo-drama and pantomimes!"

Six months had now elapsed, and Theodore's purse, with all his success, was rather lighter than when he first paid it out in London. However, in a week two bills which he had taken from his publisher,

would fall due, and then he would run down to B—, and perhaps obtain an interview with Rosalie. At the expiration of the week his bills were presented, and dishonored! He repaired to his publisher's for an explanation—the house had stopped! Poor Theodore! They were in the Gazette the very day! Theodore turned into the first coffee-room to look at a paper: there were, indeed, the names of the firm! "I defy fortune to serve me a scurvy trick!" exclaimed Theodore, the tears half starting into his eyes. He little knew the lady whose ingenuity he was brawling.

He looked now at one side of the paper and now at the other, thinking all the while of nothing but the bills and the bankrupt's list. *Splendid Fete at B—* met his eye, and soon his thoughts were occupied with nothing but B—; for there he read that the young lord of the manor having just come of age, had given a ball and supper, the former of which he opened with the lovely and accomplished Miss Rosalie. The grace of the fair couple were extolled upon; and the editor took occasion to hint, that a pair so formed by nature for each other might probably, before long take hands in another, a longer, and more momentous dance. What did he think of fortune now?

"O that it were but a stride to B—!" he exclaimed, as he laid down the paper, and his hand dropped nerveless at his side. He left the coffee-house, and dreamed his way back to his friend's; gigs, carriages, carts rolled by him unheeded; the foot-path was crowded, but he saw not a soul in the street. He was in the ball-room at B—, and looking on while the young lord of the manor handed out Rosalie to lead her down the dance, through every figure of which Theodore followed them with his eyes with scrutinizing glance, scanning the countenance of his mistress. Then the set was over, and he saw them walking arm-in-arm up and down the room; and presently they were dancing again; and now the ball was over, and he followed them to the supper-room, where he saw the young lord of the manor place Rosalie beside him. His fancy changed the scene from the supper-room to the church, at the altar of which stood Rosalie with his happy rival; and he heard the questions and responses which forge the mystic chain that binds for life; and he saw the ring put on, and heard the blessing which announces that the nuptial sacrament is complete! His hands were clenched; his cheek was in a flame; a wish was rising in his throat.

"Good news for you," said somebody clapping him on the back. "A letter from Rosalie lies for you at home. Why are you passing the house?" "Twas his friend.

"A letter from her!" exclaimed Theodore.

Quickly he retraced his steps, and there on his tablet lay, indeed, the dear missive of his Rosalie.

"Welcome, sweet comforter!" ejaculated Theodore, as he kissed the ciphers which his Rosalie's hand had traced, and the wax which bore the impress of her seal—"welcome, O welcome! you come in time; you bring an ample solace for disappointment, mortification, poverty—whatever my evil destiny can inflict! You have come to assure me that they cannot deprive me of my Rosalie!"

Bright was his eye, and glistening while he spoke; but when he opened the fair folds that conveyed to him the thoughts of his mistress, his radiance was gone!

"THEODORE—I am aware of the utter frustration of your hopes. I am convinced that at the end of a year you will not be a step nearer to fortune than you are now; why then keep my hand for you? What I say briefly you will interpret fully. You are now the guardian of my happiness—as such I address you. Thursday you have come to assure me that they cannot deprive me of my Rosalie!"

"It is not that," rejoined his friend; "but it certainly indicates a rather superficial reverence for truth; and a disposition to censure, which excludes from all claim to ingenuousness the individual who indulges it."

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passed them. "Whose is that?" inquired Theodore.

"The young lord of the manor's," answered the driver. "Did you see the lady in it?"

"No."

"I caught a glimpse of her dress," said the driver. "I'll warrant she's a dashing one!"

The young squire, they say has a capital taste!

Theodore looked after the carriage. There was nothing but the road. The vehicle drove at a rapid pace, and was soon out of sight.

Theodore's heart turned sick.

The moment the coach stopped he alighted; and with a misgiving mind he stood at the door which had often admitted him to his Rosalie. It was opened by a domestic whom he had never seen before. "Was Miss Willard within?" "No." "When would she return?"

"Never. She had gone that morning to Leadon to be married!" Theodore made no further inquiries, neither did he offer to go, but stood glaring upon the man more like a spectre than a human being. "Anything more?" said the man, retreating into the house, and gradually closing the door, through which now only a portion of his face could be seen. "Anything more?" Theodore made no reply; in fact, he had lost all consciousness. At last the shutting of the door, which, half from panic, half from anger, the man pushed violently to, aroused him. "I shall knock at you no more!" said he, and departed, pressing his heart with his hand, and moving his limbs as if he cared not how, or whether they bore him. A gate suddenly stopped his progress; it was the entrance to the green lane. He stepped over the stile—he was on the spot where he had parted last from Rosalie—where she had flung her arms about his neck and wept upon it. His heart began to melt for the first time since he had received her letter: a sense of suffocation came over him, till he felt as if he would choke.

The name of Rosalie was on his tongue; twice he attempted to articulate it, but could not.

At last it got vent in a convulsive sob, which was followed by a torrent of tears. He threw himself upon the ground—he wept on—he made no effort to check the flood, but let it flow until forgetfulness stepped it.

He rose with a sensation of intense cold. "Twas morning. He had slept! Would he had slept on! He turned from the sun, as it rose without a cloud upon the wedding morn of Rosalie. "Twas Thursday. He repassed the stile; and, in a few minutes was on his road to London, which he entered about eleven o'clock at night, and straight proceeded to his friend's. They were gone to bed.

"Give me a light," said Theodore, "I'll go bed."

"Your bed is occupied, sir," replied the servant.

"It is?" said Theodore; "well, I can sleep upon the carpet." He turned into the parlor, drew a chair towards the table, upon which the servant had placed a light, and sat down. All was quiet for a time. Presently he heard a foot upon the stair; 'twas his friend's, who was descending, and now entered the parlor.

"I thought you were a-bed," said Theodore. "So I was," replied his friend, "but hearing your voice in the hall, I rose and came down to you." He drew a chair opposite to Theodore. Both were silent for a time; at length Theodore spoke.

"Rosalie is married," said he.

"I don't believe it."

"She is going to be married to the young lord of the manor."

"I don't believe it."

Theodore pushed back his chair and stared at his friend.

"What do you mean?" said Theodore.

"I mean that I entertain some doubts as to the accuracy of your grounds for concluding that Rosalie is constant to you."

"Did I not read the proof of it in the public papers?"

"The statement may have been erroneous." Did not her own letter assure me of it?"

"I may have misunderstood it."

"I tell you I have been at B—; I have been at her house. I inquired for her, and was told she had gone up to London to be married! O my friend," continued he, covering his eyes with his handkerchief, "tis useless to deceive ourselves. I am a ruined man! You see to what she has reduced me. I shall never be myself again! Myself! I tell you I existed in her being more than my own. She was the soul of all I thought, and felt, and did; the primal, vivifying principle! She has murdered me! I breathe, it is true, and the blood is in my veins and circulates; but everything else about me is death—hopes! wishes! interests!"

"There is no pulse, no respiration there! I should not be sorry were there none elsewhere! I feel my hand, added he," reaching it across the table, without removing his handkerchief from his eyes; for the sense of his desolation had utterly unmanned him, and his tears continued to flow. "Feel my hand. Does it not burn? A hearty fever now would be a friend, continued he, "and I think I have done my best to merit a call from such a visitor. The whole of the night before last I slept out in the open air. Guess where I took my bed. In the green lane—the spot where I parted last from Rosalie!" He felt a tear drop upon the hand which he had extended—the tear was followed by the pressure of a lip. He uncovered his eyes, and turning them in wonderment to look upon his friend—beheld Rosalie sitting opposite to receive him!

For a moment or two he questioned the evidence of his senses—but soon was he convinced that it was indeed reality; for Rosalie, quitting her seat, approached him, and breathing his name with an accent that infused ecstasy into his soul, threw herself into his arms, that doubtlessly opened to receive her!

Looking over her father's papers, Rosalie had found a more recent will, in which her union with Theodore had been fully sanctioned, and he himself constituted her guardian until it should take place. She was aware that his success in London had been doubtful; the generous girl determined that he should no longer be subjected to incertitude and disappointment;

and she playfully wrote the letter which was a

source of such distraction to her lover. From his answer she saw that he had totally misinterpreted her: she resolved in person to disabuse him of the error; and by offering to be his wife, to give him the most convincing proof of her sincerity and constancy. She arrived in London the very day that Theodore arrived in B—. His friend, who had known her from her infancy, received her as his daughter; and he and his wife listened with delight to the unfolding of her plans and intentions, which she freely confided to them. Late they sat up for Theodore that night, and when all hopes of his coming home were abandoned, Rosalie became the occupant of his bed. The next night, in a state of the most distressing anxiety, in consequence of his continued absence, she had just retired to her apartment, when a knock at the door made her bound from her couch, upon which she had that moment thrown herself, and presently she heard her lover's voice at the foot of the stair. Scarce knowing what she did, she attired herself, descended, opened the parlor door unperceived by Theodore, and took the place of their friendly host, who, the moment he saw her, beckoned her, and resigning his chair to her, withdrew.

The next evening a select party were assembled in the curate's little drawing-room, and Theodore and Rosalie were there. The lady of the house motioned the latter to approach her; she rose and was crossing Theodore, when he caught her by the hand and drew her upon his knee.

"Theodore!" exclaimed the fair one, coloring.

"My wife!" was his reply, while he imprinted a kiss upon her lips. They had been married that morning.

[Translated

THE HEBREW.

[From the "London Jewish Chronicle."] PANCHRISTIANISM.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

[CONTINUED.]

Apart from his own prejudiced worshippers, Jesus will certainly never rank high as a religious reformer; neither can he be esteemed a great prophet or far-seeing man, for he deceived himself and misled his followers to believe that the end of the earth was near at hand; while he did not in any degree forecast the actual fortunes of the church of which he is considered the founder. He did not anticipate the Pauline controversy, and he as little expected that his religion, freed from Judaism and compounded with Paganism, would come to be established in the Roman Empire, as George of Cappadocia expected to be the patron saint of England, or the poor, dreaming, gold-seeking Amerigo imagined that he should give his name to the territory and people of the great continent. He seems to have had neither the talent nor the disposition for planting colonies, constructing nations, and taking a part in national affairs; and with his ascetic humor and untaught religious zeal he could only collect a company of begging friars, and retire from the world like a modern Oriental Fakir or Marabout. He had no sympathy for industrial pursuits and the march of civilization, and was angry that the world did not sympathize more with him. He denounced woes on all the cities of Galilee because they would not believe in him, and for no better reason cursed indiscriminately all the most enlightened and religious men of the Jewish nation.

We may often hear in these days a torrent of course sectarian invective poured forth against the Ritualists, the Methodists, and others, in which no honorable exception is made. No upright Gamaliel is singled out, but the whole body are stigmatized, without distinction, a set of hypocrites, knaves and fools, and consigned uncharitably to the damnation of hell. Of a similar nature is the denunciation that Jesus hurls against the Pharisees. He does not convict them of any special crime or gross immorality; does not expose any crying scandal of the sect to the indignant reprobation of all Israel; but makes a series of loose, defamatory charges against them without any apparent regard to their substantiation or strict justice—such, for instance, as their widows' houses, making long prayers for mere pretence, paying tithes of mint, anise, and cummin, and omitting the weightier matters of the law. (Matt. xxiii. 14, 23).

[THIRD ARTICLE.]

The subtle distinctions which the Pharisees are said to have made between the Temple and the gold of the Temple, and between the altar and the sacrifice, which he carps at, were not without a spiritual meaning. If they loved friendly salutations in the markets and to be called Rabbi, he also loved to be greeted by his followers with the same title; and when told on one occasion to rebuke the noisy adulation of the populace, he had the conceit to answer that if they were to hold their peace, the very stones would cry out in his praise (Luke xix. 40). It was easy enough for him to rail at ascetic Diogenes, whom Plato rebuked, he trampled on the pride of his more learned and respected rivals with greater pride. He charges them with giving the people good advice, but not observing it themselves; but did not he "say and do not?" Did not he, like Dunstan, Becket, and many others of his imitators, preach humility, and practice the very opposite? Did not he teach his disciples, by precept, universal forgiveness and love of enemies, while he set them an example of the most bitter sectarian hatred and malevolent abuse? He charges them with being scrupulous about a decent exterior while they were corrupt in heart; but they were better if only outwardly clean than if they had been covered with vermin and foul both spiritually and bodily in the manner of the tramping ascetics. He even goes so far as to ascribe the religious zeal of his rival teachers to the worst possible motives. The public prayers which they made, and the phylacteries or texts which they wore, were quite as innocent as the open air services of this country and the embazoning of scripture texts on the walls of churches; while the taunting charge that they compassed sea and land to make one proselyte, and, having got him, made him twofold more the child of hell than themselves, and that they built the tombs of the prophets only to bear witness that they approved of their murder (Luke xi. 43), is evidently nothing more than a volley of intemperate and random vituperation. The Mormon elders who occasionally rant forth passionate discourses on our commoners and village greens make almost precisely the same coarse charges against the English clergy that Jesus made against the Pharisees. They call their better educated rivals a set of blind fools, hypocrites and extortioners; taunt them about attaching undue importance to ritual observances, and their love for all kinds of clerical honors and preferments; and allege that while they build churches and colleges in honor of the apostles, they would be the bitterest enemies and persecutors of those "Former Day Saints" if they were again to visit our earth.

Jesus accused the Pharisees of corrupting the law of Moses with the traditions of men but before he brought any such charge against them he ought to have made clear what was the true extent and obligation of the Mosaic Law. In observing the unwritten precepts of Moses (believed to have been handed down through the seventy elders by word of mouth) they considered that they were only obeying him as his faithful disciples, just the same as if he were still living in their midst. We have no reason to suppose that he attempted to neutralize or to get rid of the Fifth Commandment by a traditional precept, the meaning of which Jesus probably misunderstood (Mark vii. 11, 12). One thing is certain: there are no people on earth more distinguished for filial duty than the modern Jews who have adhered to the traditions of the Pharisees. On the other hand, Jesus, while he admitted that every jot and tittle of the law continued obligatory, was himself frequently breaking through it without justifying his conduct in any more satisfactory way than by hollow and irrelevant excuses, or by adducing from Scripture parallel cases of transgression. (Matt. xii. 3, Mark vii. 15, etc.) If Jesus, instead of calumniating the virtuous Scribes and Pharisees, who refused to come and listen to him or believe in his Messiahship, had given a little more attention to improving the morals of the ignorant rabble who did not hearken to him and acknowledge his claims, he would have been much better employed. Most of his idle followers probably expected, like the penitent malefactor, to enter Paradise in virtue of their belief in him, and not through any moral reformation. "verily, I say unto thee that the publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of God before you" (Matt. xxi. 31). It is

true that he occasionally preaches justification by works or words (vii. 19, 27; xii. 37); says that heaven is to be obtained by keeping the commandments (xix. 17); that not a tittle of the law shall fail (v. 17, 18); that every minute thing that the Pharisees commanded is to be observed (xxii. 3)—nay, that their works shall be exceeded; that the precepts of Moses shall be obeyed in a more rigorous sense than at any former period (v. 20, 48); and that men shall be judged even for every idle word which they speak (xii. 36); yet his subsequent conduct and example will lead an impartial observer to infer that a great deal of his preaching is merely an ostentatious display of doctrinal excellence, which does not proceed from the heart. We never see him putting his superfine morality into serious practice. He is very forgetful, or does not see himself as he sees other men. He does not seem to be in earnest in improving the lives of his followers; in teaching them their duty as parents, children, husbands, wives, and citizens; he is at no great pains to elevate, train, and direct them aright, help them to keep out of their loose immoral habits, and start them fairly on a new and reformed course. That which he most highly commends his hearers for is a blind and unhesitating belief in his pretensions; that which most provokes him is being put to the test in any way or asked for reasonable evidence of his divine authority. Instead of commanding people for being on their guard against deception and error, all honest doubts are ascribed to "hardness of heart," dooming men to perdition; while an unlimited belief in his power entitles them to "sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven" (Matt. viii. 11).

The virtues which Jesus taught mankind by his own practical example were of a decidedly cheap character; they cost him little labor or effort. It is at all times a very small virtue for a man to profess forgiveness of enemies when he is prevented from taking revenge; such a profession can only be worth anything if he is able to punish them and has got them safe under his feet. The behavior of Jesus, when, elated by the support of the populace, he whipped the traders from the Temple Court, renders it probable that had he been in the position of a king or a conqueror, he would not have been very magnanimous, or have practiced much of the meekness and forgiveness which in humble circumstances he so freely professed. Modern Christians have magnified as much as possible all the little acts of old-womanly benevolence which he exhibited in the humble circle of his ministry—such as the dispensing of medical charms, the blessing of children that were brought to him, and the washing of his disciples' feet. But it is very certain that there were greater and nobler acts of charity than these performed by many of his unbelieving countrymen, and that he received much more generosity and assistance from other people than they received from him in return. He commanded a poor widow on one occasion for having put two mites into the treasury, which he considered a greater act of liberality than the large gifts of richer people, because it was all she had; and he undoubtedly measured his own charitable performances by the same standard. Had he the high moral perception with which he has been accredited, he must surely have seen that when a beggar drops into a poor box his last penny which he expects to have replaced, and perhaps doubled in the course of an hour, it indicates a less amount of virtue than the rich man's munificent bequest which has cost him much labor and care to earn, and can only by prolonged industry be recovered.

Undoubtedly Jesus had many good qualities, and without them he would have failed to command the respect of his peasant followers; but it cannot be denied by those who are able to see him from any other than a worshipper's point of view that his character also had many defects, which, if it is the business of his aggressive followers to conceal, it is no less duty to reveal, both in the interest of justice and in the interest of true religion. To the Jews who are not blinded by idolatry, the prophet of Nazareth is simply a religious devotee like John Baptist, Becket, Dunstan and others; but Christians of great learning and eloquence have so long exalted each other in exalting and adorning his character, in ascribing to him all that is good, all that is glorious, all that is godlike; he is surrounded with a halo of artificial splendor, so bespangled with the jewels of excellence his flattering subjects have heaped upon him, he is so invested with the regalia of his royalty, that it is no easy matter for a simple truth-seeker among Christians to be disenchanted of the illusion and perceive beneath the gorgeous and glittering robe of the sovereign the natural proportions of the man.

"Now all the prejudices of the Jews and Pagans," says Archbishop Whately, "were against the religion that Jesus and his Apostles taught; and accordingly we might have expected that the most credulous of them should have done just what our histories tell us they did; that is, resolve to reject the religion at any rate, and readily satisfy themselves with some weak and absurd way of accounting for the miracles. But credulous as they were about magic, the enemies of Jesus would never have resorted to that pretence if they could have denied the facts. They would certainly have been more ready to maintain, if possible, that no miracles had taken place, than to explain them as performed by magic; because this pretence only went to make out that Jesus, notwithstanding his miracles, might possibly not come from God; whereas, if they could have shown that he or his Apostles had attempted to deceive people by pretended miracles, this would at once have held them up to scorn as impostors" ("Christian Evidences," chap. v., part ii.).

If the Archbishop ever read of the Stoics, Pythagoreans, Essenes, Therapeutae, and other ancient ascetic tribes, he must have known that so far from all the prejudices of Jews and Pagans being against the religion of Jesus, there was a wide-spread and growing fanaticism quite in harmony with it. He must have been well assured in his own conscience that all the most learned and thoughtful men of the age, who agreed in rejecting the religion of Jesus, could not with any sense of justice, he considered "the most credulous," unless he would have said the same of the educated world that has rejected the religion of Joseph Smith. As to the learned "enemies" of Jesus resorting to "a pretence" and accounting for the miracles which he wrought in "a weak and absurd way," in order to escape the force of the evidence, the Christians, it is notorious, have always been accustomed to treat the miracles of opposing faiths in precisely the same fashion; they have conveniently ascribed them to magic, sorcery or Satanic power.

(to BE CONTINUED.)

He who wishes to be forgiven must forgive others.

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J. C. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law

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Deutsche Hüte!

Das Neue ist!

Hohenholz, Unser Fritz,

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feiner, wie je französisch sie geliefert, sind zu haben in

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BANKERS' NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1871, THE BANKING

House of Parrott & Co. will be consolidated

with the London and San Francisco Bank Limited,

where all claims against said Parrott & Co. will be paid.

The Capital of the London and San Francisco

Bank Limited will, on and after that day, be \$3,000,000,

and the remaining \$3,000,000 will be called in so soon

as the business will require.

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MILTON S. LATHAM, Manager,

London and San Francisco Bank Limited.

(to BE CONTINUED.)

Hz who wishes to be forgiven must forgive others.

PACIFIC Insurance Company!

The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.
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"Unter den Linden," im Kriegszustande.

(Schluß)

Vom Balkon des königlichen Palais herab, vor dem die Statue Friedrich's des Großen prangt und das an dem weiten Höhen Universitätsschule liegt, verläufen die Königin den harrenen Hof die erste Stegobesprese, ließ sie sie selbst durch einen Offizier, dem ein Kammerdiener mit der Lampe leuchtete, verlassen — noch nicht einmal zwei Monate sind seitdem verflossen, und die Geschäftsschreiber werden es registrieren, wie oft sich dieses interessante Schaustück während genannter Zeit wiedergibt hat.

Es liegt nun allerdings wohl etwas zu weit gretzen, wollte man behaupten, das einzelne Entwürfen seit dem Tage des Eintritts jener ersten Siegobesprese, seit dem 4. August, vor dem Ballonfester des Palais harrten, bis das Fenster klängt, einzelne „sonderbare Schwärmer“ sich, wie weltan der tapfere und verlebte Togenburger gegenüber dem Kloster seiner Herzenssäme, eine Hütte am Fuße des Friedrich-Denkmales errichteten, um jede eingehende Besichtigung von Wichtigkeit sogleich, warm vom Telegraphenbruch, zu empfangen. So viel indeß steht fest, daß zu allen Tages, Abends, ja selbst Nachtzeiten, ein mehr oder minder zahlreiches Observationscorps an der bezeichneten Stelle postiert ist, und daß dem außersamen Beobachter dabei durch einzelne stereotypische Physiognomien die Lebte vom „Stebben im Wechsel“ zur Augenscheinlichkeit gebracht wird.

Einen zweiten Knotenpunkt — hier leider oft im Doppelsinne des Wortes! — bildet für den Linden-Vorlehr die historisch-politische „Kranzler-Ecke“. Im Jahre 1848, vergessenen Angebenden, das frisch-frei (uneingeschränkte) fröliche Clublocal für gemüthsich-republikanische Abend-Unterhaltungen, dirigirt von Echter, Karde und „Linden“ Müller, welche der muntern Volksweis mit dem Titel „das Drei-Frauen-Ministerium“ belegte, ging die Kranzler-Ecke beim Ausbruch der rothen Reaction in den Besitz des jüngeren, abelsolzen Mitglieder des Gardeoffizierscorps über, und Kranzler, der Hof-Zuckerbäder, rief den einzeln vorderrschlechenden, nach Freiheit durschreitenden Mitgliedern der revolutionären in ehrlichem Geiste: „Kuchen“ zu. Es entwölften sich die über das eiserne Geländer der Konstabler-Rampe bis zur Mitte des Bürgertisches hin sprudelnden Leutnants-Beine zu höchsten Blüthe und gemahnten den über sie hinweg steigen müssen Bürger an die Seele der preußischen Monarchie. Leider machte ein rauer Corpobefehl-Sturm, welcher den Offizieren das Sagen auf der Rampe überhaupt unterfragte, diesem artistischen Wallon-Frohling alzu zeitig ein Ende und brachte den Bürger um jenen Fuß-Fingerzeig. Eine ge- raume Zeit lang entbehrt nun die ebenerdige Galerie vor der Condorei jeglicher Eigenthümlichkeit, bis sich vor etwa drei Jahren daselbst die ersten Spuren einer Papier-Jobberet zu zeigen begannen. Eine kurze Entwicklungs-Periode — und Kranzler's Ecke, eins Sammelplatz wilder, brüllender Demagoggen, dann zierlicher, reactions-freier Marschälle, war zur Berliner Abendbörse geworden ein illegitimes Kind seiner majestätischen Mutter an der Ecke der spredenehen Burg- und der Neuen Friedrich-Straße, welche legerte bei ihrer Taufe nicht daran dachte, zum Compliment für unsren verehrten Kronprinzen zu werden.

Hier nun werden unter so freiem Himmel, als solcher während der Suspension der Friedensgesche möglich ist, die Einflüsse der militärisch-politischen Ereignisse auf den Stand der Geldpapiere besprochen, um nicht bestreiten zu sagen. Zu Grunde gelegt ist dabei der meiste hier aufgestellten Conjecturen keine offizielle Deutschen; an dieser Stelle hat nur die Prival-Deutsche Berichtigung, nur die Sensations-Nachricht findet Redner, und zwar je absurd sie klingt, desto „willigere“. Daß auf diesen historischen Boden nunmehr auch der Börsenwitz (Kalaureates communis L.) uppig in Samen schlägt bedarf wohl kaum der Erwähnung.

Und noch eine andere Börse hat hier an der Kranzler-Ecke jetzt ihren Stand, nicht Sib, genommen: die der „fliegenden Buchhändler“.

Dem Kenner der höheren Menschen Naturgeschichte ist durch das Wiederwachen dieser, seit der Revolutionzeit in Polizeihaus gewohnten Species ein weites und höchst interessantes Feld der Forschung eröffnet; wir müssen uns damit begnügen, das Factum dieser Auferstehung zu constatiren — ein Factum, das freilich selbst von einem Laubkunnen, der das Ungeheuer hat, mit Blindheit geschlagen zu sein, als solches anzusehn werden muß. Denn der Deutschen-Knabe sowohl, wie die Blätter-Jungfrau, der Jüngling der Monatsgeschichte und der unchristlichen Bildblätter, der Dienstmännchen der Abendpost, wie das alte Weib der Kreuzzeitung und der Norddeutschen Allgemeinen wissen sich jeden Pafanten ohne Ausnahme bemerkbar zu machen. „Die Kaiserin Cäsarina ausgetragen! Bitte, nehmen Sie mir ab! — „Er muss Victoria geschossen werden! Herr Baron! losse Se!“ — „Seien, Seien! Mac-mac-mac-mac-Mabon auf Haupt geschlagen an 23,000 Kaiser jenseit jenommen!“ — „In Paris Republik: einen Silberroschen!“ — „Hier, schönes Fräulein, kosten Sie mir noch den letzten Bisnard mit Schiel-Gapwe ab!“ — „Siebenun-fünfzig Deutsche!“ (bu hast die dreimühlfünfzigste soeben druckfrisch an der Börsch-Anschlagetafel gesehen). — „Altenneust!“ — „Die frohe Schlacht bei Paris! Fünfzig Mittalraten jenseit genommen!“ — „Deutsche Deutsche von 'n Herzog Wilhelm von Mecklenburg. Die Angel, die ihn jetroffen, is heile!“ — „Neu'stes Extrablaat! Bazein ausbrochen aus de Wege! Kosch-

solt fort! Jambetta in de Lust! Russland macht Friedensumstöße!“

„So ruft und schreit und brüllt und krächzt es durcheinander, und wehe dem vorsichtigen Manne, der sich vor dem Anlauf eines Extrablates oder einer Depeche erst überzeugen will, ob er den gleichen Inhalt mit anderem Titel nicht schon vor einer Werckstunde erstanden. „Re, het jetzt nich! Erst berappen, un denn lesen! Wenn Se Toul haben wollen, dem eben Se erscht das Geld davor her! Zie leise et ooch nich umsonst!“

In Equipagen, Droschken und Mietwagen hinein bringt der Ruf von einer allerlegten Nachricht vom Kriegshauplatz, und meist nicht nur der Ruf, sondern auch der Rüber. Ein ganter Omnibus-Conduiteur requirierte sogar für eigene Rechnung und Gefahr ein Exemplar der neuesten „Amtlichen“ und läßt es unter seinen, der Mehrzahl nach dem schönen Geschlecht angehörenden Fahrgästen courirren. Die Gefahr ist freilich nicht bedeutend, denn schon zwei dem außersamen Schaffner gern gespendete Trinkgeld-Raten a 1 Silberscheler decken die Auslagen, und er kann es möglicherweise zu einem Gewinn von zwei bis drei Silbergroschen bringen, womit sich unsere anberen Kriegslehrer nicht begnügen.

Was die Corporation der fliegenden Buchhändler (wie haben hier größere, welche kriechen) veranlaßt hat, ihr Hauptquartier Unter den Linden aufzuschlagen, ist in erster Reihe natürlich die hoheartige Freiheit unserer Vis triumphalis. In zweiter Linie hat aber auch wohl nicht wenig die unmittelbare Nähe einer der bedeutenden Fundgruben für Extrablätter, die Expedition der Zeitung „Die Post“, Unter den Linden Nr. 18, den Grund zu dieser Maßnahme gegeben. Strousberg ist Strousberg und die „Post“ ist sein Organ.

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THE HEBREW.

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, (5631) 1870.

וְיֻלְּדָה [5631]

חַנְכָּה (first day), Monday, Dec. 19
שְׁמִינִית Saturday, Sunday, Dec. 24, 25
עֲשֵׂרֶת Tuesday, January 3
שְׁבִתָּה Monday, Jan. 23
רְאֵת Tuesday, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 22
תְּעִנְיָנִית Monday, March 6
זְוֹרִיט Wednesday, March 8

AGENCIES:

SACRAMENTO A. S. Hopkins
STOCKTON R. Davis
NEW YORK CITY Sigmund J. Asch
Genl. P. B. & Co., Park Row, and S. M. Petz
Lampill Co., 91 Park Row, are our only authorized Ad-
vertising Agents in New York.

Country patrons will oblige by remitting us their subscriptions now due; and those who may happen to come to the city, will favor us much by calling at our office, 420 MONTGOMERY STREET, and settling their accounts.

A CHAPTER ON TROUBLES.

"The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places; yes, I have a goodly heritage."—Psalm xvi. 6.

Reader, has it ever been your lot to feel the weight of your troubles press on you so heavily that, turning to these words, you have felt them as a bitter mockery of your pain, impelling you to cry out that the "pleasant places" in which you had to tread were dark paths of sorrow and privation, and your goodly heritage one of want—the worst want—hunger of the soul; and feeling so, at such times have you ever paused a moment, and pictured to yourself the pecking at he wrote them?

No; for such grief as that, when indulged in, takes a form too selfish to admit of any thought but of our own troubles. And yet pondering on these words, and knowing what we know of David's life, they suggest a lesson which, if read aright, would cause you to look up from the contemplation of your own sorrows, and full of trials, of petty, irritating annoyances, as your path might be, would yet make you echo the psalmist's words, that yours was a "goodly heritage."

Think of the King a moment; first as a youth with a heart embittered by the cruel jealousy of Saul, lastly as an old man, pained by the rebellion of his child, and then follow me while I try to explain to you what feeling made him, with all his troubles, acknowledge that "the lines had fallen unto him in pleasant places, yea, that he had a goodly heritage."

It may seem a harsh way to bring comfort to sore hearts, and yet I think it is part of the secret of David's contentment to acknowledge as a fact at starting, that worldly happiness is not the grand end or aim of life, that the Almighty in giving us this world, gave it us not to enjoy as a means of present happiness, but to employ as a means of happiness to come;

that the troubles which we chafe at are sent not as punishments but as trials. For our weak natures from childhood upwards rebel against punishment. But once look on all grief and all suffering as trials—trials of our faith, our courage, and our strength—and we are enlisted as it were in a battle against ourselves, resolving to be tried and not found wanting.

We see then, that sorrow is sent in order that our natures may be purified from their earthly clings and yearnings, and brought to acknowledge that the purest love of earth, the most unalloyed happiness that we can taste here, are only types of eternal bliss, and that in the presence of our Master only is there fulness of joy.

It is an old, old truth, that suffering brings strength; and when we question the teachings of sorrow, while we, with bursting hearts, tremblingly carp at the wisdom of our Father's dealings, it needs but a glance at the Bible to prove its truth, to show that the noblest characters were made strong by suffering.

Look at Jacob, the beloved of God; his life was one long trial, a chain of misfortunes. And remember Jacob's reward was of no earthly nature. Then turn to Daniel. We cannot doubt that the Lord loved him, and yet he was sorely afflicted, and we hear of no evil act that he committed, that could make us view his sufferings as just chastisement at the hand of God.

I have not referred in this paper to the trouble of death, because that bears its own consolation. Neither have I spoken of troubles manifestly brought on by our own acts of wilfulness or passion. I speak only of those of which no earthly eyes can see the reason, of trials not of our making, and which in our inmost thoughts we say are not of our merit—the troubles which almost against our will make us ask the "why." There is but one answer, "Be still, and know that I am God."

Dear friends, take this to your hearts. To all those vain yearnings let the answer come clear and distinct.—Be still, weary one! Hush the murmur, learn patiently and quietly life's great lesson—to endure. "Know that I am God; know that I, the All-merciful, the All-wise, the pitying Father have heard and answered thee, and in mine own good time will shew thee the wherefore of all that so troubles thee now. I am God; let thy weakness rest on my strength; thy ignorance on my wisdom; thy longings on my everlasting love."

With this assurance, with this knowledge of an ever-present refuge in time of trouble, can we wonder that David in the midst of all his sorrow could say,—"The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places, yes, I have a goodly heritage!"

If I do not work for my own salvation, who will for me?

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.]

NEW YORK, November 30th, 1870.

EDITOR HEBREW:—Solemn divine services were held last Thursday in almost every synagogue, in accordance with the proclamation of the President. In the Congregation Shaarai Tphilah, whose reverend pastor is Rev. S. M. Isaacs, were assembled the children belonging to the Orphan Asylum. The reverend minister took his text from Psalm lxx: "Thou visitest the earth and waterest it: Thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water: Thou preparest them corn when Thou hast provided for it." He then spoke of King David, who, in his greatest tribulations preserved that love for God which shows itself through his every word; and said he, the most pleasing homage we can pay to the Creator, is to let Him see that we are grateful to Him for the benefits he showers upon us. He then touched upon the condition of the country, which enjoys profound peace while most every other nation is agitated by war and the fear of it. In Congregation B'nai-Jeshurun, Rev. Dr. Vidaver very eloquently discoursed to a well-filled synagogue, about the duty of gratitude. He believed that if any nation on earth had cause to thank God for favors received, "This blessed land" was the one. It had a special cause to be grateful to God, in the incessant dispensation of love and grace He has so conspicuously vouchsafed unto it from the beginning of its national existence up to the present hour. "Look around us," said he, "and behold the vast expansion of our land, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande; the immense increase of its population, the thriving fields, the richness of its harvests, the giant progress and prosperity of its commerce, and then ask if we do not owe a debt to the Master above." Rev. Dr. Bondi preached at the Chapel of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and Dr. Streisand at the Shaarai Zedek (Henry Street) Congregation.

The adjourned meeting of the representatives of the various charitable societies was held last Sunday in the vestry of the Temple Emanuel.

Its purpose is to devise some plan of uniting all the different charitable societies into one. The sub-committee appointed to draw up some plan of union, reported the following:

First.—That each and every society remain intact, as heretofore, making their own collections, electing officers, etc.

Second.—All societies now distributing charities to the poor, pay the amounts into the funds of the Charity Committee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, in lieu of each distribution.

Third.—Each society coming into this arrangement may elect one or more representatives, as may be hereafter determined upon, to represent such society in the Charity Committee.

Fourth.—This plan be submitted to the Presidents of all the Jewish charitable societies, with request that it be laid before a meeting of their members at once, and any action thereon taken be communicated to Mr. P. W. Frank, Chairman of the Charity Committee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, who shall have power to convene this meeting, if such answers warrant him in so doing.

This report was adopted, and Messrs. Frank, Hoffman, and Ellinger, appointed a committee to re-issue it and carry its provisions into effect.

An appeal is to be sent to the different synagogues, and the public, for assistance in this laudable undertaking.

The New York Law Association, formed about two years ago, has had a very salutary effect upon the students preparing for examinations. They know their examination is a rigid one, and they must set their brains working or be rejected. At the General Term of the Supreme Court, about sixty-five students were admitted, amongst whom are Mr. Aaron Levy, S. M. Roeder, David A. Sachs, and Isaac L. Sink.

The Fair in aid of our Mount Sinai Hospital and Hebrew Orphan Asylum, promises to become the greatest success possible. Already over \$50,000 are collected, besides an immense amount of goods. The fairest Jewish ladies have promised to become their saleswomen, and you look out for big profits. Governor John T. Hoffman will open this fair in person, with a speech, after which it will be open for seventeen days. Of course we can hardly form an idea how matters will be arranged, but there will be no less than fifty-five stalls, attended by over a hundred and fifty of the most attractive, beautiful and popular ladies of the city. Mrs. Keiller is to represent Rebecca, at a well of Lemonade, watering all those that are thirsty, for a valid consideration, which shall belong to the charities aforementioned. The Committee of Arrangements have issued the most stringent rules in regard to the business of the fair, and nobody need be afraid to go and buy anything. Everything is marked in plain figures, and no lady is permitted to over-charge. Correct change must be made, and everything is to be carried on in true business style. One feature of this fair is a lottery, in which 2,000 prizes will be drawn, among which are two pianos, one worth \$900 and the other \$600. Four thousand chance tickets are to be given out, at the rate of two dollars each. Season tickets will cost \$2.00 each, and single entrance tickets, fifty cents. A newspaper in the interest of the fair is to be issued daily, entitled "The Voice of the Fair," and a large space of it has been devoted to advertisements, for which liberal charges will be made.

True yours,
VERITAS.

Who is rich? He who is contended with what he hath.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

JEWS IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

ITALY.—Soon after the liberation of Rome by Victor Emanuel's Army, those two local districts of Rome which, besides many other streets, also comprises the Ghetto of Rome, were directed by the Italian authorities to proceed at once with the election of eight members to the Town Council. In order to give the Jewish population a marked proof of goodwill now entertained by the Catholic population towards them, it was proposed at a meeting held under the presidency of Count Finciani, and unanimously adopted that two Jews of the Ghetto should be elected as members of the Town Council. This was the first constitutional act after the yoke of clerical intolerance had been removed both from the Catholic and Jewish population of Rome.

The following distinctions have recently been conferred upon our Italian co-religionists: Baron Geordio of Florence received the Silver Medal of Civil Honor. Signor Annas of Ferrara upon whom the medal for bravery was conferred in 1866, is now also stated to have received the Medal of Civil Honor in acknowledgment of the great services rendered by his daring in saving human lives during the recent inundation near Pisa. Signor Ascoli Gradiacido Isaacs, Professor at the Academy of Science in Milan, and Dr. Prosper Padua, chief of the first section in the Ministry for Public Instruction, have both been created Officers of the Knight-Order of the Crown of Italy.

GERMANY.—Well nigh every week we get from the seat of war an ample supply of incidents, which we readily publish as so many illustrations of Prussia's impartial acknowledgement of her soldiers' prowess, irrespective of the faith they belong to; and even at home there is no lack of instances which are indicative of her decided intention to abandon, at last, the reign of former restrictions, and to enter with a steadier step, the path of progress, where all her subjects, both Christians and Jews, would be glad to aid her advance.

Gustav Bial from Schweidnitz in Silesia, and B. Schajra, a private in the Hohenlohe regiment, have both received the decoration of the Iron Cross II. class. Fusilier Oscar Marcks from Landsberg, Upper Silesia, Cuirassier Schlesinger, and Alex Hirschman from Breslau, are also among those who now wear the Order of the Iron Cross on their breasts. The latter in particular, who is a sergeant in the First regiment of the Royal Guard, received his decoration from the hands of the king himself.

In the *Judische Presse* a series of pitiful vicissitudes are related to have happened to a Jewish woman whose husband had to join his regiment and to leave his home for the seat of war. After having written several letters to her husband, one of them was returned to her bearing on its envelope three woful words—"Fallen at Woerth." One can easily picture the wife's feelings on reading this abrupt communication. The eyes of the poor widow were still red from the tears she silently wept over her husband, when a letter of later date arrived in which her husband tells her that he has been wounded and is now under medical treatment in one of the military hospitals. This was welcome and cheerful news indeed. But the hope of her husband's ultimate recovery had hardly begun to heal the wounds of her bleeding heart, when a letter from an old friend of her husband arrived stating that her husband was struck and died at his side, and was subsequently interred with all military honors. Thus she became widow again, hopeless, inconsolable! But the story does not yet finish here. Two days later the unhappy woman received another letter in her husband's handwriting to the effect that he was lying at the hospitable at Attana and on the road to recovery. It is a marvel, indeed, that this poor woman has not lost her reason!

ALTHOUGH erections and dedications of synagogues are reported from every part of our Union, and from Europe, so that the reader generally expects a repetition of known facts, still the newly erected synagogue of Stockholm makes an exception to the general rule, as the same is not, as most all modern synagogues, of a style where all different forms of architecture are blended together, but whose exterior, and especially interior, is of a correct oriental style. The proper style for synagogues was always considered a difficult task. The architect of the synagogue at Stockholm seems to have overcome that difficulty. It is a pity, the city papers say, that such a structure, an architectural ornament of the city, should be built in an out-of-the-way street and could not be looked at from all sides. Some even asked, if such locations are preferred in accordance with Jewish customs or customs. The synagogue has no domes, as is generally the case. The style followed is the ancient oriental one. As chief motive served the Moasic emblem of the hexagon (Mogen David), the Assyrian palm leaf, the lily, the staff of Aaron, and the ram's horn. Also the arch found its application, underlying the ancient monuments. As the dimensions of the structure did not offer space enough for retrograding walls, becoming the Oriental style, the eye meets perspective illusions, agreeing with the historical character. All the paintings resemble cedar wood, ivory and ebony, in bronze gilding, blue and red. The roof is light colors reminds one of the tabernacle of the assembly. The whole structure is an honor to the congregation, an ornament of our religion, and a worthy representative of our rites and the Jews of Sweden.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Israelit* reports from Wiesbaden:

"The year just past has produced great changes in our community. Not much over a year ago, great doubts existed about the possibility of having an orthodox Minyan for the Holidays, and now we have one every morning and evening. During the Holidays hundreds of devout attended our service. For many years there was only one, at most two, Succot at the Feast of Tabernacles. This year, twelve Succot were erected in our congregation. In fact, the great change in all our affairs for the better, should instigate others, wherever necessary, to a similar course. No where was Judaism more neglected; but now a better spirit exists to enliven, by the assistance of God, the long neglected Judaism."

THE PACIFIC PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY.—We call the particular attention of our readers to the card in another column, of the above company, which is prepared to furnish consumers at their residences with gas, fully equal if not superior to, and costing a great deal less than coal gas. Testimonials from some of our most prominent citizens, give proof of the brilliancy, perfect safety, and cheapness of this new light.

Deutsches Theater.

Dem ungehöflichen patriotischen Drange hatten wir es wohl nur zu danken, daß auf unserem Theater ein Stück, wie das in der letzten Sonntagsvorstellung, zur Aufführung gelangte. Die "Wacht am Rhein" betitelte, hatte die Direktion es wohl nur deshalb gewählt, um durch dasselbe Reminiszenzen an die Zeit zu erwecken. Einem größeren Fehlgriff jedoch, hätte dieselbe gewiß nicht thun können, denn anstatt uns Deutschland in seiner Macht und Größe zu zeigen, ist das Stück nichts mehr und nichts weniger als ein Bild von Deutschland selber Erziehung und Erziehung. Dazu kommt nun noch, um dasselbe völlig ungemeinbar zu machen, seine schwache künstlerische Gestaltung, die sich in keiner Weise über dem Niveau der Mittelmäßigkeit erhebt. Was die Durchführung betrifft, so war dieselbe ganz dem Stück angemessen. Sei es nun, daß die Zeit der Vorberitung zu kurz gewesen war oder daß die Lähmtheit des Stückes selbst die Schauspieler beeinflußte, genug, kaum eine Rolle in dem ganzen Stück wurde ihrem Charakter angemessen gespielt, und so urtheilen wir wohl nicht zu hart, wenn wir die ganze Vorstellung als eine durchaus verfehlte bezeichnen.

Berlusliste jüdischer Soldaten im deutschen Heere.

(Direkt zusammengestellt für den "Hebreu".)

(Fortsetzung.)

Bei Wien, 7. August.

1. Kom. Posen's Landw. Reg. Tambur Benjamin Szlomow, verwundet. Weinmann Ernst Meisel aus Rawicz, verwundet. Wolff Elias aus Kroatischin, verwundet. Gefreiter Simon Adam aus Berlin, verwundet.

2. Brandenburg. Inf. Reg. No. 20. Mus. Benjamin Ley, Schuß durch den Oberstofen.

3. Al. Philipp, leicht verwundet. Gef. Hermann Philipp aus Berlin, leicht verwundet.

4. Jos. Kastan aus Tolkemit, Kr. Elbing, schwer verw., Schuß durch die rechte Seite.

5. Beim Sturm von Bourget, 30. Oktober.

6. Garde-Grenadier Reg. Königin Elisabeth.

Gef. Siegfried Karlfenstein aus Beuthen, tot.

Schuß in die Brust.

(Als bei diesem blutigen Kampfe der Fahnenträger gefallen war, ergriß Karlfenstein die Fahne und trug sie seinem Battalion voran. Nach wenigen Schritten erreichte ihn die tödliche Kugel und die Fahne fiel zum zweitenmale zu Boden.)

ENERGY OR WILL.—It is energy of will that is the soul of the intellect; wherever it is, there is life; where it is not, all is dullness and despondency and desolation. People who have no experience of it, imagine that it is destructive to the nerves, exhaustive to the animal spirits; that it aggravates the wear and tear of life excessively. But this is an idle notion, as idle as the habits and humors of those who entertain it. I leave it to any man who knows its real effect to strike the balance—to compare the exhaustion of an indolent day with that of an active one; to say in which of the two cases the subject is in better heart for work, and fitter to undergo it. Whatever we may be about, one thing, I believe, is certain, that if the spirits are spent by energy they are utterly wasted by idleness; at worst, energy can only end in relaxation—it is superior to it for a while, and possibly at last may fall into it. Whereas, idleness is actual relaxation from first to last, and can be nothing else. But even this view, favorable as it is, is yet not favorable enough to be just. The fact is, that violence is not necessary to energy any more than tyranny is to kingship; on the contrary, it is the gentlest energy that does the most work. Energy, literally from the Greek, is inward-workfulness; the blooming of the flower is energy, the increase of fruit is energy, the growth of the body is energy; yet in all these there is no violence; the efficacy is not destructive, but vital; without it, instead of corruption we have life. But this, it may be said, is a refinement. It may be so, but it is true in fact, nevertheless. The gainsayer will find it difficult to produce anything from the subject of sorer or more essential truth.

On the eve of the Day of Atonement, Band street, in Algiers, was the theatre of most violent scenes. The street Arabs who mustered in strong numbers that evening, without any provocation insulted in a shameful manner every Jewish woman and man who happened to pass Band street on their way to the synagogue. The cause of these insults was the intention of the Arabs to rob the Jews of their valuables, of which they expected a grand display in honor of the Holidays. In this, however, they found themselves sadly disappointed. But there is no doubt, these scandalous scenes were on the point of assuming larger proportions, had not an armed force promptly arrived, and put the ringleaders into prison.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL OF JOSEPHSTADT, in Prague, which was erected under Emperor Joseph II., and was exclusively visited by Jewish children, was ordered by one branch of the government to be closed on the first of November, and the teachers (almost all Jews, several of them for many years in the service of education) to be discharged. This movement seems more directed against the German language, taught in that school, than against the Jews. The City Council voted against that order, but, however, was not respected by the other branch of government. While the director of the school was ordered by one office to close it, the city government sent a detachment of police to have the school opened under their protection, and to resist the conflicting power. Under such circumstances the school was re-opened on the first of November.

A JEWISH lady was confined during the bombardment of Strasburg. The doctors and nurses would not come, not wishing to risk their lives, so that all the duties had to be performed by the lady's mother. A bed was made up in a shop, and some fifty or sixty pieces of large and heavy cloth employed in the manufacture of hep pockets were placed above it and all over the place, to deaden the shock of missiles. Everything passed off well, and a son was born. The Mohel came to perform the initiatory rite; this was successfully effected, but as he left the house he was struck by a shell and killed.

THE HEBREW

BORN.

In this city, December 14, to the wife of B. Gattel, a son.

DIED.

In this city, December 8, Mrs. Alice Bloomfield, mother of James T. Bloomfield, aged 49 years.

New Advertisements.

Germania
LIFE INSURANCE
Company,
OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL.

Cash Assets -- \$3,000,000

Policies issued in Gold or Currency!

Last Dividend Declared, 40 per cent. Cash.

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CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES

THE PACIFIC PNEUMATIC
GAS COMPANY

IS PREPARED TO LIGHT UP PRIVATE HOUSES IN
any part of the State with its Patent Domestic Gas
Works. This Gas has been in uninterrupted and success-
ful use in a large number of the houses and private res-
idences in California during the past year, and is

THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE DO-
MESTIC GAS WORKS KNOWN.

They are perfectly secure; no accident has ever occurred
in the use of the Patents held by the PACIFIC PNEU-
MATIC GAS CO., and known as "The Rand, Loveless,
and other Patents, consolidated;" and none can occur
otherwise. All gas works happen under the same conditions in
the use of coal gas.

Gentlemen desiring to have the convenience of this
brilliant and economical light for their Christmas festi-
vities, should order their gas works at once, and the
piping of the gas made out at the time of
installing any competent gasfitter can put in the necessary
pipes without breaking the plaster or disfiguring the walls, at a slight increase of cost over what it would
have been had they been fixed when the building was
erected.

The Pacific Pneumatic Gas Co.

Takes this opportunity of renewing its caution to pur-
chasers of Gas Works, to inform them it will prosecute
with the utmost vigor all persons making, selling, ex-
changing or USING gas machines or gas works which infringe
upon any of its patent rights.

A. D. BELL,
Secretary.

J. W. STOW,
President.

THE PACIFIC
Pneumatic Gas Company,
Office, 206 Sansome St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and Price List.



E. BLOCHMAN,

Having made arrangements on an extensive scale to
bake Passover Cakes (leavened bread) for the coming
holidays, Pesach, הַיּוֹם.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the Jewish
community of this city and the interior towns, that he en-
gages to deliver Matzos, which he guarantees to be su-
perior in every respect to any hitherto made, claiming such
advantages that will undoubtedly induce his co-religion-
ists to intrust him with their patronage, for the fol-
lowing reasons:

1st. The choicest of wheat has been selected to be
ground for the express purpose, under his special super-
vision.

2d. Will sell at lowest market rate.

3d. Will give overtime work to all who will work
at the same rates as regular hours for delivery.

4th. Will not pay on established rates.

5th. Will make a reduction in price to parties who may
be entitled to it.

Orders may be sent direct to his place,

No. 10 Sansome street,
Near Market street, San Francisco.

Or to the following parties:

Livingson & Co., California street, Nos. 220 and 222,
Levy & Co., Battery street, Nos. 16 and 18,
Uhlrich & Cahn, Battery street, Nos. 218 and 220,
Hoffman and Co., Battery street, Nos. 17 and 19.

Also, orders left at the following places will meet with
prompt attention:

No. 5 Kearny street and 1212 Stockton street.

E. BLOCHMAN.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

OF...

Silver Plated Wares,
MANTLE CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
Cut Glassware,
VASES,

TABLE CUTLERY, COLOGNE SETS, Etc.

Including the famous CALIFORNIA CARVERS.

AT...

HAYNES & LAWTON,
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MARDL STRELL.

"Charley's Market,"
NO. 6 EVERETT STREET,
Near Third.....San Francisco.

"The best of all kinds of Fresh and Salt
Meats, Sausages and Vegetables in season, always
on hand at the lowest Market Prices.
Marketing delivered free of charge.

L. SEGUGUS, Proprietor.

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS

New Advertisements.

Holiday Presents!

I BEG TO OFFER THE MOST VARIED AND RICH-
EST ASSEMBLAGE OF

RETIRING
FROM BUSINESS.

CARL H. HAIN & CO.,

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO
ENGAGE IN THE

MANUFACTURING

...AND...

IMPORTING BUSINESS
MORE EXTENSIVELY,

...HAVE...

Determined to Close Out

THEIR RETAIL STORE,

...AT...

321 MONTGOMERY ST.

And will consequently offer their very
EXTENSIVE, SELECT AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF FINE

Jewelry,

Watches,

Chains,

Diamonds,

Silverware,

ETC.,

AT COST, AND EVEN MUCH LESS

FOR MANY ARTICLES;

...IN FACT...

NO REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE REFUSED.

As they positively mean to close out.

Parties seeking

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Can now have an opportunity of purchasing

GENUINE GOODS

At Fifty per cent. Less than

the Regular Prices.

GRAND
TOY EMPORIUM!

I HAVE OPENED THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
of Toys and Fancy Goods ever imported in
this Market, consisting of all the most Unique and
Latest Styles.

E. PASQUALE,
644 Washington st.,
Below KEARNY.



NOTWITHSTANDING the great rush to GAR-
RISON'S COUGH DROP DEPOT, 828 MARKET STREET,
for Holiday Presents, he still continues to furnish
the renowned Cough Drops for all that are in need
of a sure cure for all Throat and Lung affections.

REMOVAL.

R. H. M'DONALD & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

Are now removing to their new store on the

CORNER OF MARKET AND FIRST STREETS.

Ladies Fashion Toilet

...AND...

Pattern Rooms,

No. 14 Third st., near Market, up stairs.

Dressmaking in all its Branches. Ladies Toilet articles
including Dress Shirts, Corsets, Elastic Infused Boxes
for Nurses or Ladies' Companions, Ladies' Suspender
Skirt Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Abdomen Supporters,
Wife Protectors, Empire Garters, Bay State Garters,
Children's Bibs, Diaper Cover, Nipple Shields, Mrs.
Winfield's File Cursive, Nursery Cloth, Empire Magic
Beautifier, etc.

MRS. BROWN.

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS

Holiday Presents!

I BEG TO OFFER THE MOST VARIED AND RICH-
EST ASSEMBLAGE OF

Real Laces,

Consisting of

SHAWLS, SACKS, CAPE, SASHES, ETC.

AT LOW PRICES.

Point, Applique, Valencennes Laces, in
barbe mousoir sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Lace
Parasols in Chantilly and Lame, Ivory and pearl handles,
Fans, with and without lace covers, Imitated Embroidered
Handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen. 200 dozen
Gents' hemmed stitched handkerchiefs, \$5 per doz., 200
ditto ladies, \$4 per dozen.

Something entirely new in lace embroidered sets.

500 BROCHE SHAWLS,

From \$8 upwards.

India Camel Hair Shawls, square and long, open centre
in Paisley and Cashmere, especially imported for the
days.

LACE CURTAINS,

In the newest designs. Also PERINOT KID GLOVES,

1, 2 and 3 buttons.

Gloves made to order,

D. SAMUELS, 46 Third street.

PANEIDOLON!

Two Hours in Europe

AMIDST THE

WAR OF GIANTS,

...AT...

PLATT'S HALL,

COMMENCING ON THE EVENING OF

MOMDAY, DECEMBER 19TH,

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

The great PANEIDOLON, now for the first
time exhibited, is confidently presented in a most
wonderful combination of artistic genius and me-
chanical skill; in it the Gravelot and Sedan is
pictured to our minds.

RESULTS OF WAR.

The PANEIDOLON has been prepared from
sketches especially made in the various localities,
by the most celebrated artists.

Box Office open on MONDAY, Dec. 19th, when
reserved seats can be secured two days in advance.

For particulars see bills of the day.

KNOWLTON'S INK!

WE ARE ENABLED TO SUPPLY DEALERS
with "KNOWLTON'S" Writing Inks and
Mucilage, at Factory prices, and shall at all times
keep on hand a full and complete stock, to wit:

KNOWLTON'S Jet Black Ink;
Purple Black Writing Fluid;
Indestructible Black Ink;
Carmine Ink;
Blue Ink;
White Ink;
Purple Ink;
Red Ink;
Brown Ink;
Bismarck Ink;
Yellow Ink;
Green Ink;
Gold Ink;
Silver Ink;
Indestructible Ink for marking
Clothes;
Stencil Ink, Black, Blue and
Red;
Extra adhesive Mucilage.

ADHESIVE MUCILAGE.

SELL & CO.,

JUNCTION OF

MARKET, SUTTER & SAN SIMEON STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MUSICAL LITERATURE.

Beethoven Letters, 1790-1826, cloth.....\$200

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Life of Chopin, By Liszt, Cloth.....\$150

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Bound uniformly in Cloth, Sent postage paid,
on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
C. H

THE HEBREW.

WARSCHAUER HOUSE,
MRS. A. T. WARSCHAUER.....PROPRIETRESS

No. 632.....Market street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny,
Opposite the Orphan Asylum,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ABOVE HOUSE IS FURNISHED
throughout in a first-class manner. The tables
are supplied with all the delicacies
of the season. Board and Lodging by the
Day, Week, or Month.
The traveling public will find every possible con-
venience.

□ A first-class LUNCH will be served daily,
from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. mh12

D. HICKS & CO.,
BOOK - BINDERS!
AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
NO. 543.....CLAY STREET.

LAMOTT,
LEADING HATTER,
...ISSUES THE...

FALL STYLE
DRESS HATS,
SEPTMBER 3d.

His HATS excel all others in the state. □

A. A. ROSENBERG,
PIANOS,
Parlor Organs,
FOR SALE AND FOR RENT,
20 and 22 Sutter st., bet. Montgomery,
(Occidental Building,) SAN FRANCISCO.

Agent for the celebrated Dunham & Son



SCHUSTER BROS.,
Dealers in

Stoves & Tin Ware

GENERAL AND SOLE AGENTS ON THE PA-
cific Coast for the best Cooking Stove in
the world, the

P E R L E S S .
Which received the First Premium at the Exhibition
of Paris in the year 1867.

No. 102.....Kearny street,
Between Post and Sutter, San Francisco.

□ All sorts of work in Pewter, Copper, Zinc,
and Sheet Iron done to order.
Roofs made, and all Repairing done promptly
and cheap.

DR. J. STRAUSS,
D E N T I S T ,

(From New York, formerly Professor of the Den-
tal College in Cincinnati, takes pleasure in announc-
ing to the public of this city, that he has taken his
residence at this place, and recommend himself
for doing the best work and operations,

OFFICE, 830 Kearny st., bet. Bush and Sutter.

W. C. MARLEY. E. L. BRADSHAW.

MARLEY & BRADSHAW,
...DEALERS IN...

Fine Wines & Liquors,
13 Montgomery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

GEO. HUSTON & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
...IN...

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.
425 CLAY STREET,
Near Sansome street, SAN FRANCISCO.

HENTSCH & BERTON,
BANKERS,
NO. 527 CLAY STREET.

SIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE ON
BERLIN,
HAMBURG,
FRANKFORT,
SWITZERLAND.

J. A. BRUNNER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Poultry & Game,
STALL NO. 31.

METROPOLITAN MARKET, San Francisco

Goods delivered to all parts of the City
Free of Charge.

Wochsel

in beliebigen Summen auf
New York, Berlin, Dresden,
London, Coeln, Leipzig,
Paris, Breslau, Stuttgart,
Hamburg, Posen, Carlsruhe,
Frankfurt, Wien, Basel,
Cassel, Muenchen, Genf,
Darmstadt, Augsburg, Zurich,
und andere Staate bei
Morris Speier & Co.,
Rs. 219 Sansome Street.

FIRST PREMIUM:

...AT THE...

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR of 1868.

JACOB ZECH,
Piano Manufacturer,

311 and 313 NINTH STREET,

Between Howard and Folsom, SAN FRANCISCO.

Warehouses—563 MARKET STREET, up stairs, at
Strahle's Billiard Warehouses.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A

splendid assortment of Instruments of his own manufacture, each of which is warranted for FIVE YEARS. Repairing and Tuning will receive particular attention, either from myself or my brother, FREDERICK ZECH, who has removed to my Factory. Orders will be received either at the Factory, or at No. 563 Market street.

Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

se24 JACOB ZECH.

J. W. KEITH,
Carpenter and Builder

CORNER OF

LEAVENWORTH AND TURK STREETS.

□ JOBBING of all kinds promptly attended

to. □ j3

LOUIS GETZ.

CETZ & WOLFEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, and Honey,
ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES, SARDINES, ETC.
Commission Merchants of all kinds of Produce.

Agents of Clear Lake Cheese.

88 California Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.

□ Nothing but the best quality sold, and deliv-
ered free to every part of the City.

Market Street Stable,

(Formerly R. ALLENS)

MARKET STREET,....near Third.

□ I beg to inform my friends and the public in gen-
eral, that I have purchased the above STABLE.

As I keep only the best horses, buggies and teams, I
hope to gain the entire satisfaction of my customers.

H. J. RANDALL

• **WARREN & CO.,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

OYSTERs,

IN THE SHELL,

NO. 92.....CALIFORNIA MARKET,

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J. W. HENRY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD AND COALS,

S. E. cor. Powell and Union streets.

Hard and soft Coals, Charcoals and Coke constantly on

hand.

OLIVER SINKLEY. JAS. W. DUNBAR. GEO. W. SWAN.

SWAN, DUNBAR & CO'S.

UNION BOX FACTORY,

Nos. 112 & 116 Spear street,

Between Mission and Howard, SAN FRANCISCO.

□ Boxes of all kinds made to order with promptness
and dispatch.

Bread Boxes, Soap Boxes, Cigar Cases, Apple Boxes,
Potato Boxes, Sugar Boxes, Packing Boxes, Wine Cases,
Cheese Boxes, Candy Boxes, Boot Cases, Tomato Boxes,
Lard, Bacon and Butter Boxes.

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SWAN, DUNBAR & CO'S.

PACIFIC HALL,

□ To rent for Parties, Balls, and Concerts

or other purposes, by the day, night, or week,
which has been enlarged and refitted, and is now

unparalleled in elegance on the Pacific Coast.

Applications to be made to T. M. BLAIR, at the

Hall, at 9 A. M., and from 12½ to 1 P. M., and 4½

to 6 P. M.

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Hall, at 9 A. M., and from 12½ to 1 P. M., and 4½

THE HEBREW.

JOHN BACH,
GUNSMITH.
325.....KEARNY STREET,
Between Pine and Bush, San Francisco.

Make and repairs all kinds of Firearms, All work promptly executed, and warranted well done. An assortment of Double and Single Barreled Gun, Colt's Revolvers of all sizes; all descriptions of Gunpowder, Lead, Percussion Caps, etc. Wholesale and Retail. Generally on hand—Equipments required by Sportsmen, Miners, and the Military. Always on hand—Splendid Target Rifles, Henry's Repeating, etc.

THE GRAND PRIZE

OF THE PROMOLOGICAL FAIR OF THE Mechanics' Institute, held August, 1870, and all the First Premiums, have been awarded to the always victorious

I. LANDSBERGER & CO., 423 TO 429.....JACKSON STREET,

For their different varieties of Champagnes, decided by the Judges to be the best production of California Wines. This swelling their Catalogue of Prizes, obtained since 3 years, to the following: The Grand Prize just obtained, being a splendid Silver Pitcher and Goblet, two Gold Medals, one Silver Medal, and a large number of Diplomas.

**DR. PIERCE'S
ALT. EXT.
GOLDEN MEDICAL
DISCOVERY**

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and cures all humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Eruption. Pimple and Blotches on the face, and scaly or rough skin, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Boiling Worms, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Throat, Sores, Ulcers, and "Canker" in the Mouth and Stomach. It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in harmony Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have nervous apprehensions or fears, or any of the affection-symptomatic of weakness, will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel small, drooping, debilitated, do not let me have frequent Headache, mouth tastes badly in the morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of abdominal Constipation of all kinds, and falling posture are loud in its praise. In Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. C. F. WINSLOW,
NO. 331.....KEARNY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICE HOURS, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

DAVID CONRAD,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
NUTS, FRUITS, Etc.,
N. W. cor. Washington and Front streets,
San Francisco.

**DIEBOLD & KIENZLE'S
SAFE'S**
Sargent's Magnetic and Automatic BANK LOCKS,
Sargent's House, Store and Drawer LOCKS,
SPAWN & LYFORD,
235 Bush street, under Occidental Hotel, S. F.

NUCLEUS HOTEL.
I BEG TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE NUCLEUS HOTEL, which is now being refitted and enlarged, will henceforth be conducted on the European plan. ROOMS can be engaged by the day, week, or month, at reasonable rates. Several fine Suites of three Rooms to let, suitable for Physicians. There being a RESTAURANT connected with the House, parties so inclined can make arrangements to have meals served in their rooms. D. STERN, Proprietor. San Francisco, March 1st, 1870.

**BASH & CO'S.
SALOON,**
N. W. cor. California and Kearny streets,

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public in general that they have opened a new and elegant first-class saloon, where they shall always keep the best kinds of wines, liquors and cigars. A private room is attached to the establishment. Our friends and the public are invited to call.

BASH & CO.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINATION.

The State Board of examination will hold its regular semi-annual session, commencing on WEDNESDAY, December 7th. On that day, candidates for State Certificates will appear at the State Normal School Building, Market street, near Fifth, at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. P. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent Public Instruction.
San Francisco, Nov. 26, 1870.

PRECHT & EGERS,

DEALERS IN...

Green & Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc
PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET,
San Francisco.



JOHN DANIEL
Successor to O. GORI:
MARBLE WORKS

431 Pine street, bet. Kearny & Montgomery.
MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS
Plumber's Slabs, &c.
On hand and Manufactured to order.
Goods shipped to all parts of the State. Orders respectfully solicited.

C. J. KING. T. B. KIMBALL. P. D. CODE.

P. D. CODE & CO.,
Manufacturers of

Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Pickles, Ketchup, Sauces,
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
of Superior Quality,

621 and 623 Front street,
Bet. Jackson and Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.

MUNFREY, BROWN & MAHANNY,
Mercantile, Book, Card and Job
PRINTERS,
320 and 322 Clay street, bet. Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention given to ELECTION PRINTING.

UNION MANUFACTORY.

ERZGRABER & GETJEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF

CIDER, VINEGAR,
PICKLES, KETCHUP, SAUERKRAUT,
AND PRESERVED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

120 and 122 Davis st.,
Near Sacramento, San Francisco.

The best of English Bottled Ale and Porter constantly on hand.

ALEX. WEED & CO.,
AGENTS

Rocky Mountain Coal Co.

FOR...
San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Alameda and Vallejo,
Office, 440 CALIFORNIA ST.,
Depot, 1020.....MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders promptly attended and delivered to all parts of the city.

John G. Hodge & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

STATIONERS!

DEALERS IN....

Stationers Blank Books,
School Books
Cheap Publications,
Paper Bags,
Playing Cards,
Wrappingpaper, etc.

Counting Houses, Banks, and Insurance Offices supplied.

329 and 331 Sansome st.,
S. W. cor. of Sacramento, San Francisco.

HOLMAN & CO.,
Produce, Fruit
AND—

General Commission Merchants,
323 WASHINGTON STREET,
Below Battery, San Francisco.

Goods delivered free.

D. LEVY,
Scenic, Sign and Ornamental
PAINTER,

No. 944 Folsom street.....near Sixth,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Ladies will always find a nice stock of the best poultry. Give me a call.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY.

CALIFORNIA WHEATEN STARCH!

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHNSTON, LAGRANGE & CO.,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

OF This STARCH is made from the best of Wheat and is used by the Laundries and Hotels, who pronounce it far superior in Strength and Fine Satin Gloss to any imported Starch.—One Pound being Equal to one and a half pounds of Eastern Starch! CHAN RETICKER, Agt., No. 737 Market st., San Francisco.

For sale by all the principal Grocers.

A. MIERSON. G. JEWELL. I. LEVY.

MIERSON, JEWELL & CO.,

CLOTHING BAZAAR,

820 Kearny street,

Between Washington and Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

MIERSON & JEWELL, Placerville.

JOHN DANIEL

Successor to O. GORI:

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THE HEBREW

A VOICE FROM THE MINES.

The miners of California are a straight-forward and out-spoken class. What they think, they say, and what they say is always to the point. If there is anything they particularly detest, it is humbug. When, therefore, they endorse in the most enthusiastic language the merits of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a preventive of the intermittent and remittent fevers prevalent in the gold regions in the Spring and Fall, and as a means of strengthening, cheering, and sustaining them at all seasons in the prosecution of their arduous labors, it may be taken for granted that they speak from experience, and that their testimony is prompted by a grateful remembrance of the benefit they have derived from the preparation. During the past year, upwards of ONE THOUSAND LETTERS have been received from gold-diggers, employees in quartz-crushing mills, &c., &c., dated from every portion of the Pacific gold region, and they all tell the same simple story of sickness averted or cured by this potent PROTECTIVE and RESTORATIVE. From districts where the water and air are inimical to health and life, come the most cheering accounts of the improved physical condition of the inhabitants, consequent upon the general use of the famous vegetable tonic and alterative. Epidemic diarrhoea and dysentery, bilious and gastric fevers, fever and ague, scorbutic diseases, are stated to be literally disappearing in the localities where it has become a staple. Malaria appears to have no effect upon systems toned, regulated and reinforced by HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. In all the cities and towns of California they are rapidly displacing the adulterated stimulants heretofore used as medicines, and now, like an echo of the praise accorded to the article in the densely populated localities of the State, comes back this emphatic and enthusiastic voice of approval from every segment of the golden circle of the Pacific territory.



Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death itself and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be applied as speedily as possible. A semiannual private lodges in the system, shall develop itself, and we feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in the PAIN KILLER, whose fame has made the circuit of the globe. Amid the eternal ices of the polar regions or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropics, its virtues are known and appreciated. Under all latitudes, from the one extreme to the other, suffering humanity has found relief from many of its ills by its use. Its widespread broad base over which this medicine has spread, attests its virtue and potency. From a small beginning the Pain Killer has prudently gradually along, making its own highway, solely by its virtues. Such unexampled success and popularity has brought others into the field, who have attempted, under similarity of name, to usurp the confidence of the people and turn it to their own selfishness and dishonesty, but their efforts have proved fruitless, while the Pain Killer is still growing in public favor.

New BANKING HOUSE.—CAPITAL—\$100,000.—Ladies, if you want to receive good interest on your money, call at Lederer's fancy goods store, No. 18 Kearny street. Now is your time to buy bargains. 10,000 ladies may apply as paying tellers.

The only novelty of the season—the Otter Cloth at Mr. Wurkheim's Cloak House.

—Aber nach unserer Start kommen den Freunden empfehlen wir das Overland House, 531 und 533 Sacramento Straße, als ein durchaus wohl eingerichtetes Hotel auf das angelegentlichste.

—Die besten Schuh und Stiefel fabrizieren und sind auf Lager Preiss, Blair und Maynard, 231 Kearny-Straße.

—Ein jeder der die schönsten und billigsten Jubelen, Uhren, Schmuckstücken u. d. zu kaufen wünscht, gehe zu C. H. Hall u. Co., 213 Montgomery-Straße, der sehr Lager ausverkaufen, seine Waren zu den billigsten Preisen abläßt.

—Frisches, sowie gefalzenes Fleisch jeder Art, ist jeder Zeit billig und gut in Charles' Markt, No. 6 Everett-Straße, zu haben.

—Knopfösen Tinten sind die besten, benötigt sie, und ihr werdet es selbst ausfinden.

—Die besten Galanterie-Waren, alle nach den neuesten Moden, sind in den großen Galanterie-Warenlager von C. Pasqual, 644 Washington-Straße, zu haben.

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THE HEBREW.

**JOHN O'HARE,
FLORIST,**
Corner Harrison and Twentieth streets.

A large variety of plants and flowers always on hand at lowest prices.
Gardens and Graves laid out in the best manner.

NEW MARKET,
COR. HYDE AND POST STS.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that the NEW MARKET, on the cor. of Hyde and Post streets, will open on or about the 16th of May.

A Market in the western part of the city was a long necessity, and will be second to none in this city.

Particular directions of renting Stalls, must apply immediately. Stalls at low rates.

Apply to

A. C. CORBETT,
No. 933 Sutter Street.

Roofing! Roofing!

H. G. FISKE.

ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE

Up and repaired. Tin and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds at lowest Mar-
ket rates.

Particular attention given to repairing of Asphaltum
Roofs—All orders left in my office, will be promptly attended to.

H. G. FISKE,

809 MARKET STREET, near Fourth.

YOUNG & PAXSON,
424 - Montgomery street,

...OFFER FOR SALE...

BUSINESS PROPERTIES,
RESIDENCES,
BUILDING LOTS,
FIFTY-VARA LOTS,
ONE HUNDRED-VARA LOTS,
FULL BLOCKS,
OUTSIDE LANDS, RANCHES, ETC.

GEORGE SCHULZ. HENRY von BARGEN.
SCHULTZ & VON BARGEN,
Importers and Dealers in

Wines, Brandies,
AND ALL KINDS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
Southeast Cor. California and Front streets
SAN FRANCISCO.

Hagman & Johnson,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 427 Bush Street,
Dem California Theater gegenüber, San Francisco.

erlauben Sie, Ihren Freunden sowie dem gebräuchlichen Publikum im
Augenblick anzukündigen, daß Sie an einem Platze
einen Store eröffnet haben, wobei Sie sie

Herren Anzüge

nach den neuesten Moden und zu sehr niedrigen Preisen an-
fertigen. Durch langjährige Erfahrung sind wir in den Stand
gesetzt, für gutes Pastell und die beste Arbeit zu garantieren.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Coals, Wood, Coke, and Charcoals!

GEO. S. HOAG. AUG. SEEGLITZ.
HOAG & SEEGLITZ,

Take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they
have constantly on hand at their Coal yard,

No. 708 Bush street,

Bet. Powell and Mason, Coals, Wood, Coke, and Char-

coals of the best qualities at lowest rates.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

New Philadelphia
RESTAURANT,

NO. 110 SUTTER STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

CHARLES GRUBER. HENRY SIMON.

W. WEICHHART,
NO. 7 DUPONT ST.,.....near Market,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

SHOW AND CLOCK CASES.

We Polished Furniture made to order. Repairing,
Polishing and Varnishing done at the shortest notice.
General Jobbing, and Stores fitted up with dispatch.

HOMOEOPATHIC

Pharmaceutists & Publishers!

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

234 Sutter street.....San Francisco,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL AS-
ORTMENT OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES IN THEIR
utmost purity. Homeopathic Books, Medicine
Cases for Families and Physicians.

INFANTS' FOOD,

Best Substitute for Breast Milk!

PREPARED SUGAR OF MILK has been ex-
tensively used by Physicians and Families, and in
all cases where infants are weak or rachitic,
or where the natural supply of milk, that should
be fed with PREPARED SUGAR OF MILK, since
it answers every purpose. It is readily and econ-
omically prepared and diverts handfeeding of dan-
ger. Put up in packages with directions for use,
\$1.00. Wholesale and retail.

Send for a pamphlet, giving further partic-
ulars.

ihre goldenen Haare, ihr weißes Gesicht, die
ganze zarte Gestalt wie mit einem Perlä-
nungsschein überströmt. Ein Zug Tauben
flug über den Tannenwald in den goldrothen
Abendhimmel hinein und weigte sich mit sil-
bernen Flügeln in der lichtgetränkten Luft.
Josephine streckte lächelnd ihre weißen Hände
nach ihnen aus — sieh, wie schön! sie flie-
gen in das Licht hinein! rief sie mit fast ju-
beler Stimme.

Es sind keine Schwestern, sagte Heinrich,
aber ich lasse dich ihnen nicht nachziehen. Er
umsauste sie fest und trug sie hinunter auf
das Haus, wo er sie sanft auf ein Kuhbett
niederlegte. Sie blickte ihn dankbar an und
ließ ihm ihre Hand, bis sie wieder still und
ruhig eingeschlafen war.

Armer Heinrich! flüsterte sie noch einmal
wie im Traum, als er sich über sie beugte
und leise den gute Nacht-Kuss auf ihre Stirn
drückte.

Als er vor das Haus trat, war jede Spur
des sonnigen Lichtes verschwunden, in wel-
chen er noch vor wenigen Minuten mit der
Geliebten gelebt. Der Abend lag kalt und
dunkel über der Haide, gespenstig stieg
ein dämonischer Nebel vom Rhein herauf und
durch die Tannen stieg ein Kühler, unendo-
lich rauschender Herbstwind.

Es war dem Jungling bang und bissel-
machen zu Muthe, zum ersten Mal erschien ihm
das Vorgefühl einer ewigen Trennung von
Josephine, die Gewissheit ihres baldigen To-
des. Hastig, als wollte er seinen Gedanken
entstehen, stieg er den Feldweg hinunter, aber er konnte noch nicht nach Hause gehen und irrte hin und her in den herbstlichen
Gängen des Gartengartens; jedes herabfallende
rauschende Blatt schien ihm den letzten Raub
der Geliebten, wie ein Schicksalspruch sei-
nes Lebens zu wiederholen: Armer Heinrich!

Endlich war er auf die Bank am Wasser-
fall, wo er damals im blühenden Mai ge-
lebt und der Liebestraum des vergangenen
Sommers zog mit allen hellen und dunklen
Stunden an seiner Seele vorüber. Heiße
Tränen tropften in das weisse Laub und endlich fielen auch seine Gedanken in den me-
lobischen Klagen eines Gedichts nieder und
weinten in das Rauschen des Wasserfalls:

Es fällt ein Stern herunter
Aus seines funkelnden Hob —
Das ist der Stern der Liebe,
Den ich dort fallen seh.
Es fielen vom Apfelbaum
Der Blätter und Blüten so viel,
Es famen die stürmischen Lüfte
Und trieben damit ihr Spiel.

Es singt der Schwanz im Weiser
Und ruhet auf und ab,
Und immer leiser singend
Laucht er in's Flußengrab.
Es ist so still und dunkel,
Verweht in Blatt und Blüte,
Der Stern ist flüsternd zerbrochen,
Verklungen das Schwanenleib.

Er wußte es nicht, daß ein hellsehender Geist
ihm diese Verse dictirte, daß in der Stunde, in
welcher er sie mechanisch schrieb im Dämmerchein
der Nacht, oben auf der einsamen Höhe der lieb-
liche Stern, der ihm vort gesleucht, erloschen —
daß das Schwanenleib seine ersten Jugendliebe
verklungen war.

Erst am andern Morgen erfuhr er, als vor dem
stillen Hause Mühme Anna ihm wohlauf entgegen-
trat, daß Josephine gestern Abend, bald nach seinem
Wegegehen, sank in ihren und des Vaters Armen
gestorben sei. — Armer Heinrich! —

Ende.

**Das Gefecht der Preuß. Gardes bei
Le Bourget.**

Wir geben nachfolgend den Bericht eines höhe-
ren Offiziers über die blutige Einstürzung von
Le Bourget vor Paris, in welchem der Helden-
muth eines jüdischen Kriegers rühmlich erwähnt
wird:

Unter dem Donner der Kanonen verließ ich das
förmliche Montmorency. Es war die Stunde, nach
dem Dejeuner, wie die Pariser durchaus ihr Bom-
bardement zum Desastre haben müssen. Hin und
wieder sah eine Granate von La Brûche hin-
über nach unsern Höhen. Ein Haus in Pierrefitte
war in Brand geslossen und langsam zog der
Rauch über die Ebene hin, von der feindlichen, diffi-
klen Atmosphäre zur Erde gedrückt. In regelmä-
ßigen Intervallen sah man es von den Forts von
Double Couronne, der l'Est und Aubervilliers
ausstoßen und hörte dann den fernern Donner
dumpf rollen. Es galt den Vorposten des Garde-
corps in den Dörfern Dugny, Garges und
Stains. Aber heut sollte ihnen im raschen
Tempo geantwortet werden. Die scharfen gespen-
stigen Geschüsse mischten, waren aus unseren
Kanonen abgefeuert. Es waren nicht mehr einzelne
Schüsse, die man hörte, es waren ganze Salven,
die gleich dem Echo eines Gewitters in einem
Gefechtsfeld die Luft erschütterten. Wir eilten
schnell noch einmal auf den Observatoriumshügel
und sahen von dort aus, daß das Dorf Le Bourget
der Zielpunkt unserer Artillerie war. Sie zog uns
die Reugiere doppelt eilig zum Garde-corps. Das
schnelle Aufeinanderfolgen der Schüsse deutete da-
rauf hin, daß ein Geschäftskampf engagiert sei. Alle
unsere Sinne hatten sich in dem Gebir zusam-
mengebrängt, gleichzeitig war das Auge gegen den
Eindruck der Natur.

Es war auch wirklich sehr wenig zu sehen.
Nadben wir die Höhen von Montmorency ver-
lassen hatten, verlor auch die Gegenb. ihren Reiz.
Sie slachtet sich ab; ohne Abwechselung ziehen sich
gleich, vom Weiter abgewichene Wege durch die
fahlen Felder hin. Die Dörfer und kleinen
Städte, die wir berührten, stachen gewaltig gegen
die vorher durchsetzte Gegend ab. Kermis, al-
tershüllig, schwatzig und unkultiviert waren die
Straßen. Die Landhäuser werden spärlicher und
sind nicht mehr so einladend und geschmackvoll.
Kurz der tote Wind der Pariser Umgegend brin-
gt, der sich bis nach Elsy hinzog.

Was unsere gute Laune inmitten dieser an-
mutlosen Gegenb. in dem trocken, frischen Herbst-
wetter erholt, war die wichtige Art und Weise, mit
ihre Berliner Kinder ihre Quartierments mit
Rummelstangen aus ihrer Garnison sich heimatisch
eingerichtet hatten. Schon in Grosley war die
Hauptstraße von den Garde-schülern nach ihrem
General Redemphraße genannt, in Sacrécelles füh-
ren wir sols durch die Friedrichstraße und über
den Wilhelmplatz und halten sogar nicht über
Reitung, vor einem Hause zu halten, welches sich
zu einer wohlbeg. Vorstellung bringend einlud.
Die Kaufhäuser waren mit charakteristischen Ber-
liner Inschriften versehen. Endlich in Gonesse,
durch Hauptquartier des Garde-corps und der Ann
Division, fanden wir natürlich Berlin in verjün-
tem Maßstab wieder. Hier sollten wir einige
Tage verweilen, länger als wir ursprünglich be-
absichtigt hatten.

Schon der Geschäftsdonner vom Nachmittage
war eine passende Introduction zu unserer Auf-
enthaltszeit in Gonesse. Nachdem für ein Quartier
gesorgt war, begaben wir uns auf Einladung des
wachhabenden Offiziers auf die Offiziersmesse, die
sehr zweitmäßig eingerichtet ist. Ein Wiener Koch
der sich hierher verloren hat, besorgte die Küche und
genügt bestehenden Ansprüchen. Dort trafen wir
die Offiziere des Garde Grenadier Regiments

Königin Elisabeth, mit denen wir eine heitere
und angenehme Abend verlebten. Vergebene
Vorsätze aus dem Feldzug wurden in dünner
Mannigfaltigkeit beschritten; aber mittin in diese
fröhliche Unterhaltung trat plötzlich der ganze
Erfolg des Krieges, der Corpschef kam zur Mit-
teilung. Hier schon erfuhren wir alle, daß der
folgende Tag ein heißer Gefechtsstag werden sollte.
Die ganze zweite Division wurde zum Angriff auf
das Dorf Le Bourget disponirt.

Der nächste Eintrud war freude darüber, daß
es nach längerer Unhäufigkeit wieder zum Kampfe
kommen sollte; aber auch das Bewußtsein, daß so
mancher aus den Reihen dieser Braven Männer
den folgenden Abend nicht wieder sehn würde,
brach sich in der Mitte der Gesellschaft Bahn.
Mit den an mich gerichteten Worten eines Offiziers
„Nun, morgen Abend wollen wir uns nach voll-
brachter That hier wieder versammeln; aber
manchen von uns werden Sie wohl nicht wieder
hier sehn.“ brachen wir auf und ließ die folgenden
Worte nur zu wahr werden.

Das Dorf Le Bourget, um welches es sich in
diesem Kampfe handelte, liegt an der Hauptstraße,
die von Compiegne nach Paris führt. Es ist 5
Kilometer von der Einmündung der Stadt entfernt, so
daß es sich also noch unter ihren Kanonen befindet.
Die Häuser des Dorfes liegen längs der Chaussee
die eine breite und stattliche Hauptstraße bildet.
Beim in der Mitte siegt die Chaussee ein wenig
rechts der Stadt zu, so daß es einen sum-
pigen Winkel darstellt. Kurz vor dem Scheitelpunkt
dieses Winkels gehen rechts und links Neben-
straßen ab, auf deren Verlängerung man links
nach Dugny und rechts nach Blain Menil gel-
langt. In der Nähe dieser Kreuzung befindet sich
auch die Kirche. Alle Häuser des Dorfes sind
von massiver städtischer Bauart, zum Theil mehrere
Stockwerke hoch, nach hinten mit großen
Mauern umgeben, innerhalb deren sich Gärten
und Höfe befinden. Namentlich an dem nördlichen
Eingang sind zwei große Grundstücke, von
denen das linke sogar einen schöpferischen Char-
akter hat. Große, lang hinausläufende Mauern
spannen den Eingang und sind bis zur Vertheilung
geschaffen. Auch die hohen Häuser unter-
stützen den Kampf ganz besonders. Am Ende
des südlichen Ausgangs befindet sich ein Schloß
mit einem großen Pav. welcher auch Schauplatt
eines heftigen Kampfes wurde. So ist das Dorf
also wie eine kleine Festung gestaltet. An allen
Seiten von hohen und festen Mauern umgeben
und nur an den vier Ausgängen der Straßen zu-
gänglich. Diese aber waren mit festen Steinbar-
rikaden versehen.

(Schluß folgt.)

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CALIFORNIA WINES,

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WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS AND BEAMS,

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Balconies, Stairs, Gratings, Tie Bands, Anchors, and other Architectural Iron Work, at the old stand, established in 1853, by the present proprietor.

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All orders from the Interior, Oregon and Washington Territory, or any place on the Pacific Coast, attended with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit it in the future.

For the information of strangers, he would say that he is confident that his experience in his particular calling is surpassed by none on this Coast, which has supplied workmen to almost every town in California, Oregon, Victoria, and Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

Also—a very large lot of Second-hand Shutters, of various dimensions, all for sale at very low rates. N. B.—Mr. E. M. BURTON, of Portland, will make contracts for Iron Work, in my name.

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By Kohler, Chase & Co.

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Chickering & Sons' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Organs, with other musical instruments will occupy the entire first floor.

Fancy Goods, Yarns, Notions and Toys on the second and third floors.

A Standing Invitation is extended to everybody to visit the New Store and examine goods and prices.

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The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the people of San Francisco, in general, that he has opened again a store with an entire new stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Thanking them for the patronage and confidence bestowed on me in former times, I beg to continue the same in future.

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Orders promptly attended to. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

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Farming Tools, Hoes, Rakes, Bailing Rope, Shovels, Scythes and Snares, Blacksmith's Tools, Stocks and Dies, Files and Rasps, Bolts, Axles, Springs, Anvils, Vises and Belows, Carpenters' Tools, Builders' Hardware, Miners' Tools, Picks and Shovels, Cast Steel Slides, Drill-Hammers, Sluice Forks, Powder, Fuse, etc., Nails, Coil Chain, Rope, Axes, Cast Steel, Cutlery, Shell Hardware.

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